

FIND 1,500 MINES IN ONE WEEK OFF ENGLAND'S COAST

Thousands of Trawlers Requisitioned to Sweep Sea for Floating Bombs.

REAL 'MOSQUITO FLEET'

Some Trawlers, Armed With Rapid-Firers, Help Guard Belgian Coast.

YARMOUTH, England, Jan. 31. (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The nickname of "Mosquito Fleet," applied to the navy's torpedo flotillas, should properly be given to the steam fishing trawlers, of which the Government is gathering a swarm for the three-fold purpose of mine sweeping, protecting battleships from submarines and operating in the shallows of the Belgian coast against the Germans. Over 500 of these boats were requisitioned last week, and thousands are already out. They are found so useful that the Government evidently thinks it cannot have too many.

Trawlers still continue their original duty of seeking for menaces to shipping, as enormous quantities of mines are still strewn at sea. Following the German raid on Scarborough and the Hartlepool last month, as many as 1,500 mines were picked up in one week. Many boats have been lost in this work, more than has been officially announced.

Then German mines, with their twisting contact points, often explode in the nets. They have enough weight attached to their cables to sink them about four feet under the surface, so they run with the tide to the shallow water, where the weight strikes bottom and anchors.

Nothing is so effective against submarines as a cordon of trawlers around a fleet. The submarines must come close to be effective, and they are easily detected by the trawlers on rising to the surface to use the periscope. There is also the chance of getting in a shot at what the navy calls "tin canoes."

A large fleet of trawlers will soon take part in the Belgian coast operations, and some already are there. They carry one gun forward, another astern and two abeam. The weapons are quick-firers of fairly small calibre, but the boats, sailing in close under the lee of the ships, are able to sweep the general volume of fire, help prevent the enemy's guns from taking a lease along the shore and making a target of the big monitors and cruisers.

Very few fishing boats are now left in Yarmouth out of its once great fleet, and these are allowed to sail only on a small strip of coast. Moreover, it is difficult to man these, since practically every able-bodied fisherman is in the navy, to which he is joined as a reservist. The Government pays a liberal rental for the boats.

DANCERS FOX-TROT AMID SMOKE CLOUDS IN RESTAURANT BLAZE

Firemen Have to Search Long Before Finding Fire in Bustanoby's Kitchen.

Thick, black smoke hanging over the section bounded by Broadway, Sixth Avenue, Thirty-eighth and Forty-fifth streets this afternoon caused a number of persons to turn in the alarm and at 5 o'clock there was fire apparatus all over the neighborhood. But nobody could be found who knew where the fire was.

It was impossible to see across Broadway, the weather conditions causing the smoke to stick close to the ground. After a search, Battalion Chief Ross located the source of the smoke in the basement kitchen of Bustanoby's Restaurant in West Thirty-ninth Street near Sixth Avenue.

A pan of grease had upset on the stove and caught fire, and the fire had spread to the chimney and to a big ventilating flue which pumps hot air out of the kitchen.

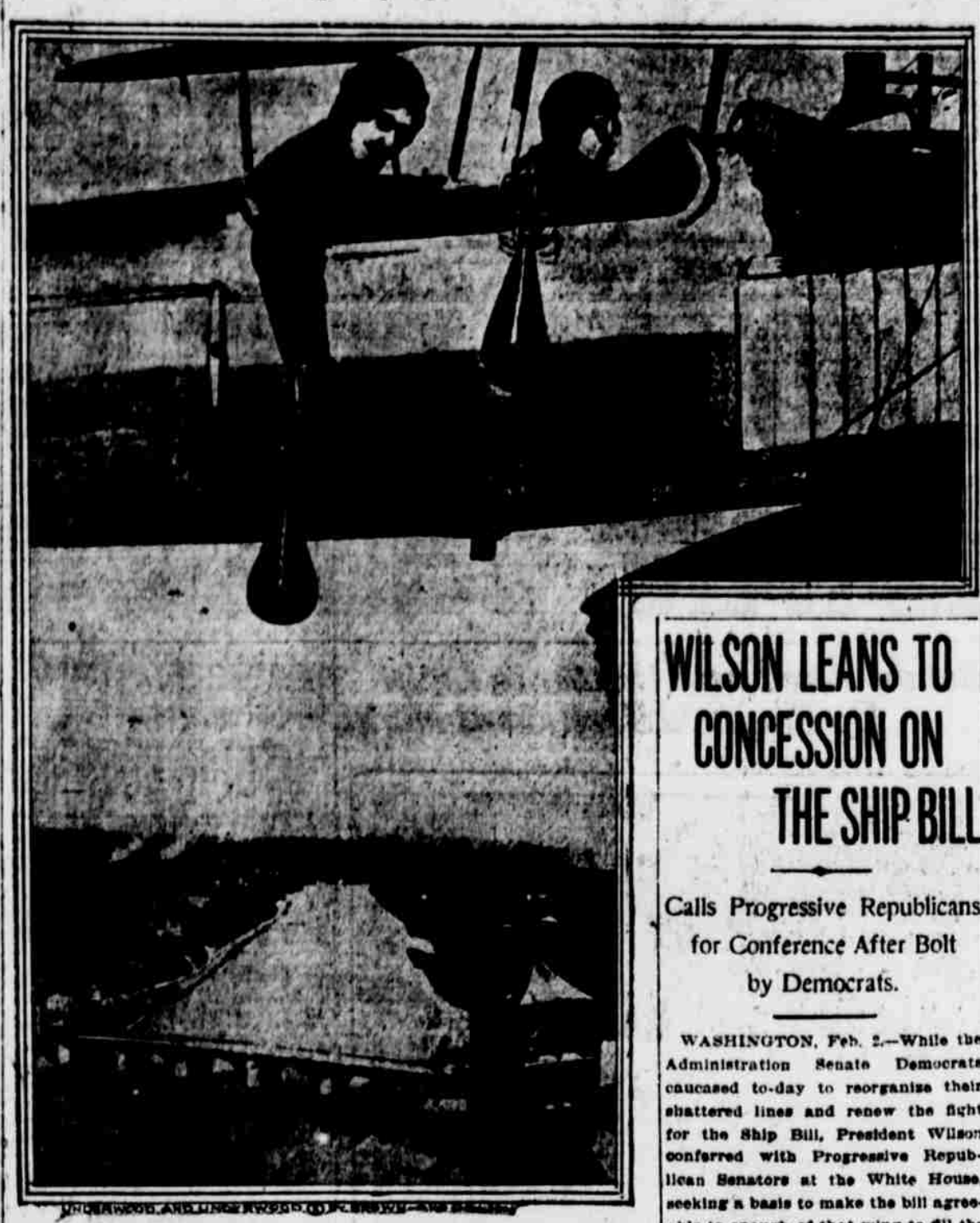
When the firemen entered the restaurant they found it filled with smoke, but the orchestra was banging out dance music and the dancing floor was crowded with fox trotters who couldn't see their partner's faces because of the smoke.

The fire had been extinguished, but the smoke and smell remained. Little damage was done in the restaurant. The smoke cloud outside attracted an immense crowd.

WILL TREAT AS PIRATES MEN WHO BOMBARD UNFORTIFIED CITIES

PETROGRAD (via London), Feb. 2. The Government has decided in future to treat the bombardment of unfortified towns as an act of piracy.

German Aviators Showing the Bombs They Drop on the British Coast Cities



TWO GERMAN AIRSHIP FLEETS DROP 100 BOMBS IN RAIDS

(Continued From First Page.)

third was successful in that the Germans entered one of our trenches, but an immediate counter attack at the point of bayonet resulted in our overcoming the enemy. Only a few Germans succeeded in regaining their positions.

"Between the Somme and the Oise and along the front of the Aisne there is no important development to report, with the exception of a German attack on Beaumont, which was not renewed. Our heavy artillery bombarded the railroad station at Noyon, where the Germans were re-provisioning their forces. Our shells caused two explosions, the smoke from which could be seen for more than two hours and a half.

"Our methodical progress in the region of Perthes continues. We have occupied another small forest to the northwest of this village. The Wever district the enemy delivered an attack on the western side of the Bouchot Forest (northeast of Troyon), which was at once driven back.

"There is nothing to report on the front in Lorraine and the Vosges."

COMMONS IN SESSION FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE NOVEMBER RECESS.

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Associated Press).—Parliament reassembled to-day after a recess for the House of Commons since Nov. 27 and for the House of Lords since Jan. 8. The members dispensed with ceremonies and plunged at once into business, chiefly financial, which have arisen as a result of the war.

The political truce under which controversial measures are shelved has reduced interest in the proceedings. Some 200 of the 500 members of the Commons are now at the front. Replying to a question put by George Nicoll Barnes, Labor member for Glasgow, whether the Government was considering the matter of fixing food prices, Premier Asquith said: "All these matters are being carefully reviewed."

EMPEROR WILLIAM TO INSPECT NAVAL BASE IN NORTH SEA.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Emperor William will leave Berlin to-morrow for Wilhelmshaven, on the North Sea, to inspect the German naval base there.

\$540,000,000 GOLD IS NOW ON HAND IN THE REICHS BANK.

BERLIN, (via London), Feb. 2. (Associated Press).—The Reichs bank statement issued to-day shows that the stock

of gold increased 15,703,000 marks (\$4,473,750), making the total on hand 2,163,753,000 marks (\$540,323,250). Cash on hand decreased 7,447,000 marks (\$1,911,750); loans increased 1,882,000 marks (\$485,500); discounts increased 3,434,000 marks (\$883,500); treasury bill increased 44,000 marks (\$11,250); note circulation increased 174,900,000 marks (\$44,725,000); deposits decreased 117,576,000 marks (\$29,694,000).

THREE MILLION TONS OF GRAIN SEIZED BY GERMAN WAR COMPANY

ROTTERDAM, via London, Feb. 2 (Associated Press).—The Courant learns that the German War Grain Company, an organization the purpose of which is to acquire all the available grain in Germany and store it until next May, has seized over three million tons of grain.

The paper says none of this foodstuff will be at the disposal of the public before next summer.

NO SIGN OF PEACE YET IN SIGHT, SAYS PRESIDENT WILSON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—President Wilson said to-day that while he saw nothing definite toward the making of peace in Europe at this time, there was a strong, growing hope and sentiment for peace all over the world.

4,000 GERMANS REPORTED PENNED UP ON MUTINY CHARGE.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2 (Central News).—The Telegram's correspondent at Lommel reports that the Germans have formed a "barbed wire-enclosed zone" of a camp south of Voer, which contains 4,000 unarmed Germans. It is said they were brought to the front as members of the Landsturm, and have been sentenced to imprisonment for mutiny or for refusing to fight.

GEN VON KLUCK'S SON REPORTED KILLED IN ARTILLERY BATTLE.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam and London, Feb. 2 (Associated Press).—The eldest son of Gen. von Kluck, who was a naval lieutenant, is reported to have fallen in an artillery battle near Middelkerke on Jan. 24.

All former non-commissioned officers who are under fifty years of age have been called to drill new recruits.

SAILING TO-DAY.

Rydam, Rotterdam 12 M.
Matur, Grenada 12 M.
Matur, Jacksonville 1 P. M.
C. of Montgomery, Savannah 2 P. M.

WILSON LEANS TO CONCESSION ON THE SHIP BILL

Calls Progressive Republicans for Conference After Bolt by Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—While the Administration Senate Democrats caucused to-day to reorganize their shattered ranks and renew the fight for the ship bill, President Wilson conferred with Progressive Republican Senators at the White House, seeking a basis to make the bill agreeable to enough of that wing to fill the gap caused by the sudden defection of nine Democratic votes in yesterday's sensational coup, when the anti-Administration Senators threw the measure into the shadow of defeat.

One of the strong possibilities of a basis of compromise was that a declaration of principle might be incorporated in the bill, saying the government intended to buy no ships which would involve controversies with the European belligerents, but that it would be so framed as not to surrender any of the rights of the United States.

Senators Norris and Canyon urged changes in the bill during their conference with the President.

Later, the President told the newspaper men at the White House that he was confident that the bill would pass. When asked if there would be amendments, he replied the changes contemplated would not alter the spirit of the measure.

He hoped, and was inclined to think, that such changes as were made would satisfy the Progressive Republicans, who were not asking anything inconsistent with the principle of the bill, but wanted, chiefly, he said, to declare a policy and not surrender a right.

The President pointed out that even though it were intended to buy no belligerent ships, legislation restricting the right to buy them might be construed as an international precedent surrendering certain rights of a neutral.

Discussing the suggestion that provision be made against reselling the vessels if the venture became profitable, Mr. Wilson pointed out that any action taken now would not, of course, bind future Congresses even to the point of the repeal of the bill. The President said he was sure the bill would not be displaced on the Senate calendar, but if it were it would be only temporarily.

As forecasting the purpose of the Administration not to buy belligerent ships, even though contending for that right, it was regarded as significant that the President declared that the type of ships most needed could be built promptly. He said that tramp steamers built to carry large cargoes were most needed now, and in reply to a question said he did not believe many of the German ships now in American ports were of that type.

The President stated emphatically no foreign Government had made any representations on the subject and that there had been no protest. He said, however, that there had been conversations of foreign Governments which had given rise to the idea that there was something formal. He added, however, that none of the conversations had been by direction or authorization of any foreign Government, and that it was but natural the change of registry question should be discussed by the diplomats and American officials whenever they happened to meet.

With a view to seeking terms upon which Progressive Republicans would support the Ship Bill and to confer with Democrats who bolted yesterday, the Democratic caucus appointed a committee of three to conduct negotiations and report at another caucus to-night.

Informal conferences developed, it was understood, that the seven Demo-

WOMEN SURVIVORS READY TO TELL OF MASSACRE HORROR

Industrial Board Decides to Let Miners' Widows Describe Colorado Strike Battle.

The sudden decision of the United States Industrial Commission to call women survivors of the "Ludlow Massacre" to the stand as witnesses disturbed the even course of the taking of testimony to-day.

The announcement of Edward P. Costigan, counsel of the United Mine Workers, that Mrs. Mary Dominick and Mrs. Virginia Petrucci, survivors of the Colorado strike battle, in which their children were smothered, were present and desired to be heard, came as a shock.

When the commission was in session in Colorado former Gov. Elias Ammons and Gov. George Carlson both objected to the calling of these unhappy women to give testimony. They said that the appearance of the women would block the orderly process of justice in Colorado. It became apparent to-day that the union adherents had brought the "human interest" witnesses to New York to circumvent the technical value of these Western objections.

Q. (By Commissioner Weinstein).—If you knew that a union which desired to enlist your employees had a reputation for contract-breaking, and violence, would you be inclined to allow them to organize your employees? A. I should not, Sir.

Q. Then, though the union which sought an entrance to your plant openly asserted (as have the I. W. U.) that they would repudiate any contract which they might make with you if it was to their advantage, you would meet their committee? A. I would.

John R. Lawson of Denver, the President of District No. 15 of the United Mine Workers of America, was suddenly called upon to stand up in the audience and say whether or not his organization, as a body, was committed to socialism.

"We are not," said Mr. Lawson, and sat down.

Mr. Costigan to-day told the Commission that the United Mine Workers of Colorado want the Commission to look into the Rockefeller Foundation as a factor in the Colorado industrial warfare.

Leaders Lawson, Doyle, Hays and himself, he said, had been sent here by the union to demand a hearing of their charges against the Foundation. "In Colorado," said Mr. Costigan, "where Mr. Rockefeller is financially interested on the mining side, he has ignored the standards to which the Foundation is dedicated. He has relied on Mr. Brown, Mr. Welborn and Mr. Wetzel.

"He did not so proceed when the vice districts of New York and Chicago were under scrutiny. There he sent expert and incorruptible investigators.

"But he sat indifferent, his eyes closed and ears deaf to the sorrows and cries of men, women and children in Colorado. Society has a right to demand that charity shall no longer cover a multitude of sins.

"Practically within a year after its incorporation," he continued, "the Foundation's promoters had the responsibility properly placed at their very doors for a record of total failure along each of the designated lines of its activity.

"In a great human crisis precipitated within the very household, so to speak, of Mr. Rockefeller, his Foundation has been heedless or impotent. And the conclusion forced on an unprejudiced public has been and is that Mr. Rockefeller, the business man, has cold-heartedly and without hesitation brushed aside and imposed silence on Mr. Rockefeller, the philanthropist.

Frederick H. Goff, President of the Cleveland (O.) Trust Company and head of Cleveland Foundation, a charitable institution, also testified to "We found in Cleveland," said Mr. Goff, who described himself as the originator of the foundation, that those who gave money for charitable purposes were too apt to limit the scope of their gifts.

"One man would limit his gift to hospitals, another to beautifying a cemetery.

"We worked out, therefore, a plan by which the gifts out of a surplus of wealth of a community could be used broadly for the better good of the community. The foundation is really a declaration of willingness by the Cleveland Trust Company that it will administer the employment of its funds for the public good. A committee appointed by city officials, judges and trustees of the trust company has entire jurisdiction over the disbursement of the foundation is confined exclusively to charitable purposes."

MAYOR SIGNS BILL FOR PENNY SCHOOL LUNCH

Evening World's Measure for Relief of Poor Children Becomes a Law.

Mayor Mitchell to-day signed the Carran resolution appropriating \$36,500 for the equipment of sixty public schools to serve penny lunches to school children.

The measure was introduced as a result of The Evening World's campaign. It is expected that the resolution will be unanimously concurred in by the Board of Estimate at its meeting on Friday.

WILSON'S "NO" TO SENATE.

President Refuses to Submit Documents on Ship Seizures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Declaring it "incompatible with the public interest," President Wilson this afternoon refused to send to the Senate the State Department's correspondence with foreign governments over the seizure of copper shipments. The information was asked in a resolution introduced by Senator Walsh, calling also for the correspondence relative to making copper conditional or absolute contraband.

SUBWAY TIED UP THREE TIMES BY ELECTRIC FIRES

(Continued From First Page.)

ninth street station can leave by the end car."

The majority of the passengers sat still, but when the smell of smoke began to come in through the doors, many women and a few men hurried through to the end car, dropped off onto the tracks and made the hike back to Seventy-ninth Street.

At almost the same time the blowout at Seventy-fifth Street some feed wire blew out under the third car of an express train at Grand Central Station. Edward Kelley, of No. 122 Southern Boulevard, the train's conductor, crawled under the car to learn what was the matter and was knocked out by smoke. He was removed by a doctor from Flower Hospital.

At the office of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company it was said that the unusual rain storm yesterday, followed by the train's conductor, crawled under the car to learn what was the matter and was knocked out by smoke. He was removed by a doctor from Flower Hospital.

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Word went through the train that people were passing over to the local, walking through and getting out at the Seventy-ninth Street Station, at which the forward car of the local was located. An orderly movement toward the rear of the train followed, but the transfer to the local was slow.

An alarm of fire was turned in almost immediately after the discovery of the flames and Battalion Chief Burns came with the apparatus. He ordered lines of hose carried down through the east and west kiosks, but before the water was turned on firemen with hand extinguishers had the blaze out.

After a block of more than half an hour, during which time people began to pile up at the express station, where tickets had been withdrawn from sale, the congestion at Seventy-fifth Street began to be relieved.

At 9:40 a signal box almost opposite the center of the Spring Street station blew out, sending flames to the roof, and two smaller blowouts occurred alongside the third rail twenty-five feet north.

Station Agent Deegan immediately threw the emergency switch, which cut off all power in what are known as sections three and four, between Nineteenth Street and Brooklyn.

Special for Tuesday
SUGAR FREE BREAD AND WHOLESALE BAKERY. These are delicious little butter-cream rolls of sugar with cream filling. 10c
FOUND BOX

Special for Wednesday
CHOCOLATE RICE CRISPS. These are delicious little butter-cream rolls of sugar with cream filling. 10c
FOUND BOX

Special for Thursday
SUGAR FREE BREAD AND WHOLESALE BAKERY. These are delicious little butter-cream rolls of sugar with cream filling. 10c
FOUND BOX

ENGLAND TO SEIZE ALL FOODSTUFFS SENT TO GERMANS

Notice to State Department Follows German Action in Taking Over Grain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Great Britain notified the United States to-day, although not in official form, that foodstuffs of any kind destined for Germany, Austria or Turkey will be regarded as contraband of war.

The action of the British Government is based upon the recent German decree whereby that Government will take over all grain in Germany for common use.

Because the steamer Wilhelmina sailed from New York for Bremen before the issuance of the decree, it is understood that her cargo of food for German civilians will be paid for and appropriated by the British Government and the ship allowed to go free.

By hereafter food-laden ships sailing from the United States directly for German ports or for neutral ports in Europe, where it appears that the cargo may ultimately reach Germany, will be subject to seizure outright, ship and cargo, without compensation.

The State Department now is considering this latest announcement of the British Government, but so far has not committed itself to its approval.

Bridge. Ten minutes later repairs were made and power turned on. The early morning blaze near Seventy-ninth Street station was caused by the blowing out of a wire connection with the signal box. Fire spread to the oily journal of a nearby spreader car, but was extinguished by trainmen.

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